

[From the Cimarron New West.]

WATER.

Pure as Crystal, and Clear as the Drippings

From an Icele on Greenland's Icy Mountains.

Found in Abundance at Distances Varying From Fifteen to Forty Feet.

The very fact that so much has been written upon the subject of water in Western Kansas, has made thousands of persons dubious as to its existence at all. Many eastern readers believe that the lack of water is universal, and so general has become the inquiry upon this subject that we find ourselves writing upon the question in an Arkansas river city, where the purest water of earth is found in abundance of course. Good water is a luxury the value of which cannot be overestimated. It is one of God's greatest gifts to man, and without it there could be neither vegetable nor animal life. It has been our good fortune to visit many of the states of the union, and we have never yet found living water as soft and so entirely free from all alloy as it is here. It is a land of delight for the washwoman, as it is unnecessary to "break" the water (a common term where hard water is abundant,) before getting out the weeks washing. We speak of the distance of water being from fifteen to forty feet, while it is a fact that in the bottom near the river, just as good water can be had at a distance of from six to ten feet. If the reader will stop a moment and consider that the water is filtered by shifting, moving sand beds, until all impurities are gotten rid of, he can get some idea of how clear and refreshing the pure water is in Cimarron and the surrounding country. The water here is so invigorating that nothing else is needed to stimulate the inner man in drinking materials.

What we have said above of course refers to the bottom and lower uplands adjoining. On the high elevated table lands water is found in abundance at an average depth of 100 feet. In no instance however has a "dry" well been the result of an excavation.

Nevel but Convenient.

An exchange makes a good suggestion which would be well to carry out any place the people are not ashamed of their farms. The suggestion is that farmers put up a board at their front gate with the name of owner printed thereon, so that a person passing along the road would know who lived at each house. It might be a little novel at first but when people got used to it it would be very convenient.

I like Kansas; I like the Kansas people. They implanted in our soil the principle of universal liberty. If all the population of our country were like the population of Kansas, our noble institutions would have nothing to fear. You were born in the struggle for freedom, when civil war over ran our land. If all our people were like the people of noble Kansas, we should always be a free nation.—General U. S. Grant.

The hardy Western Catalpa is the best tree to plant because it is sure to grow. It makes a good showing the first year. It is a beautiful tree, the foliage being of the most pleasing color. Its bloom, which lasts two or three weeks in the year, alone makes it the most desirable tree for park or lawn. Horses will not gnaw the bark. No insect of any kind ever molest it, while no other tree is proof against the borer.

The fact that Kansas is recognized as the great temperance state of the Union has had much to do with her marvelous development and prosperity in the last few years. Sobriety, good order and decency are as strong an inducement to people to come and make their home and rear their children among us as the superior business advantages offered them. Other states should note this fact and take a lesson from it.

Information from the stock-growing regions of the Southwest are to the effect that a decided revival in the cattle business has commenced. In various parts of Texas, preparations for the spring drive have been completed, and in some instances, herds are started on the trail. The ranges in the Northwest are reported as needing young cattle; hence the bulk of the stock placed on the trail will be driven or shipped north. Stockmen estimate that from 50,000 to 100,000 head are ready for the drive in different parts of the Southwest.—Kansas Farmer.

A hugging society has been organized at Blue Mound, Kas. The rates are established as follows: For a straight hug, girls under sixteen years, 20 cents, each hug of two minutes duration: for 17 to 25 years, 75 cents; school marmas, 40 cents; another man's wife, \$1; widows 20 cents to \$2, according to looks: old maids 3 cents or two for a nicker, and no limit as to time. Ministers not charged, and editors to pay in advertising.

A doctor has been found who says that both ex-President Arthur and Henry Ward Beecher died of eating clams.

SOUTH DODGE!

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS

—AT—

EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!!

A CHANCE TO SECURE A GOOD RESIDENCE

SITE AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH

OF EVERYBODY.

SOUTH DODGE IS ON THE EVE OF A BOOM CAUSED

—BY THE—

PROPOSED BUILDING OF RAILROADS TO SOUTH DODGE.

THE BUILDING OF STREET RAILWAYS.

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ARKANSAS RIVER, ETC., ETC.

BUY BEFORE

THE BOOM

Gets too Much Under Way!

Call on D. F. OWENS,

Dodge City, Kansas.

Our Wonderful Soil.

The world is slow to learn of the hidden treasures beneath their feet.

The forests of England were cut down and consumed in smelting iron before they found out that the earth beneath them was full of coal, ever so much cheaper and better for the use of the iron manufacturers than the oak trees that were so rapidly being consumed.

The anthracite coal of Pennsylvania was discovered by accident, and the wealth of that great state was doubled and trebled in consequence. The gold of California was also discovered by accident, though it had been tramped over for a hundred years by the founders of the Catholic missions—who were educated and thoughtful men, many who came direct from the mining countries of Mexico, of which California formed a part. Just so in Australia, which had been occupied for a century before they thought to search for gold. Our "plains" have been known for centuries. It was in 1542 that Colorado Spaniards tramped over them and brought up on the banks of the Missouri river near where Atchison has since been built. They noticed the millions of buffalo which they described as crooked backed oxen, but reported the soil as worthless or uninhabitable. Just three hundred years after Colorado, came Gen. Fremont and his exploring party. He was not slow to perceive the attractive features of Eastern Kansas—perhaps for the reason that it so closely resembled the best parts of Missouri, which has been demonstrated as rich in agricultural resources. But even he failed to perceive anything in the elevated plains to warrant the conclusion that they could ever be made useful for cultivation.

Governor Gilpin of Colorado about thirty years ago ventured to predict a great future for these very plains, but he met the fate of other prophets, for the knowing fellows who knew all about the plains because they had driven "bull teams" over them to Santa Fe laughed him to scorn. Nothing would ever grow on these plains but buffalo grass—and consequently nothing could live here but buffalo—or in progress of ages their kindred the tame cattle or sheep.

But slowly the settlements from the east advanced into the west. It is only about seventeen years since Butler, Sedgewick, Cowley and Sumner were first occupied by a few timid immigrants who were told that they would soon be starved out. But they persisted in staying and more came to keep them company. Now those counties are proud to style themselves the "Big Four" and in those few short years have come to be everywhere regarded as the richest counties in the west. Their cities proudly challenge those of the older settled counties for population and wealth, and the figures of the census, which will not lie, show that they have outstripped their sisters in every respect.

And then came the attempt to settle along the Arkansas Valley. It was beautiful to the eye, and when the great Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe rail road was constructed, colonies from the east tried to establish themselves on the rich soil. They were warned of failure by reason of the dry climate and hot winds, but some few out of many who came held their ground and verily they have their reward. At first only the valley land was thought susceptible of cultivation, but at length the uplands were also settled on, and thus far they have proved the best. But all are good, and the plow has proved the wonder worker to renovate and develop the soil which since Creation's dawn had been left to the domain of wild beasts and the wandering savage.—Garden City Sentinel.

SHELTER BELTS.

The first defect noticed with many shelter belts is that they are too close to the objects to be protected. Another mistake frequently made is to plant only one kind of deciduous trees, which may hold the snow when young, and while they have many small branches near the ground, but, as they grow larger or the branches die out and drop off, and the snow is found to pass through the barriers and pile up in the yard. To make a proper shelter belt certain general principles should be observed. For example, if to be made of deciduous trees, several rows should be planted, and plant close in row, and put rows such a distance apart as the trees planted require. Where but little room can be devoted to wind-breaks, evergreens properly planted give more and better protection than several rows of trees that have no leaves in winter. For this purpose Norway spruce, Scotch pine, or any of free growing varieties are good. But if a well kept Evergreen hedge is desired, plant Arbor Vitae or Red cedar. They will stand clipping to any reasonable extent, and if planted two to four feet apart will break drifting snow. Of course, for city lots, and near residences, where a high wind break would be undesirable, this plan is preferable. But the great need of shelter belts is around the farm-house and barn-yard, and the majority of farmers desire what costs but little money and care.

A cheap wind break can be made as follows: Plant on inside a row of Lombardy poplar cuttings, one foot in row. Leave three feet, and plant two or more rows of Willow cuttings, one foot in row, rows ten feet apart. Outside of this plant one or two rows of Russian mulberry, set out one foot in row. If ground is in good condition when set out, in two years, with good cultivation, they will stop the snow, and increase in value with age. The cuttings prepared cost but a trifle; and make a good wind-break, besides furnishing fruit for birds and poultry.

A nicer shelter belt is to have outside and inside rows of Russian Mulberry with two or more rows of evergreen between, giving the evergreen more room say 20 feet from mulberry rows, and evergreens planted four to six feet in rows. Some years since I gave the Taylor Co Horticultural Society an account of a Scotch pine wind-break—a single row planted four feet apart, and kept clipped. I continued the clipping for several years, but for the past three years they have not been clipped. I have no reason to change the opinion as to their value as expressed then, and where a little space can be spared I unhesitatingly recommend a single row of evergreens. In making any kind of a shelter belt the ground should be well prepared, and especially with evergreens good cultivation should be given for the first few years. To those who have only planted evergreens in a sodded yard the rapid growth of well cultivated evergreens will be a surprise. It is important to keep all kinds of stock, especially grown animals, out of young trees until they attain considerable size and strength. There is nothing on the farm of so great value, that costs so little, as a good wind-break, and it is surprising that so many farmers make no effort to supply this much needed improvement. Even two or three rows of willows are a great help, and cost almost nothing to plant out and cultivate two or three years, after which they require no further care.

Newspaper men who have been howling about their passes being cut off, must understand that it is useless to buck against scripture. Jeremiah 5, 42; "Though they roar, yet shall they not pass."

T. J. VANDERSLICE, Probate Judge. JAS. D. DENT, Land Attorney. W. S. PAGAN, Loan Inspector.

VANDERSLICE, DENT & PAGAN,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS

WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE, CHEAP, AND \$100,000 TO LOAN AT LOW RATES.

SOLE AGENTS for BOYD'S ADDITION

Containing 1,000 Choice Residence Lots.

WE ALSO have Business property that you can DOUBLE your Money on in Ninety Days

Office over P. O. and Merchants' State Bank.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Come Early and Often

and Avoid the Rush For

WALL PAPER

—At Greatly Reduced Prices at—

STURTEVANT'S OPERA HOUSE Pharmacy.

CHESTNUT ST. Opposite OPERA HOUSE.

E. C. DEVORE, Attorney at Law. J. H. HARMONY, Secretary. H. H. LASHLEY, Notary Public

DODGE CITY

LAND, LAW & LOAN CO.,

REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD. MONEY LOANED. LAND LITIGATION MADE A SPECIALTY. ALL LEGAL BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO IN ALL THE COURTS, BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL.

Office in basement under Gluck's Jewelry store.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

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SWAN & LLOYD.

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General Collection and Real Estate Agents.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

J. W. WADE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Dodge City, Kansas.

OFFICE—Room No. 4, Gluck's building.

RESIDENCE—Opposite Methodist Church.

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Office East of Bee Hive Store.

J. F. FRANKY, H. C. MCGARRY.

FRANKY & MCGARRY,

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DODGE CITY, KAS.

Will make collections. Practice in all courts and U. S. Land Department.

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Physician and Surgeon.

Office—Wicks & Co's drug store, Bridge street.

Office Hours:—2 to 4 p. m., all other times at South-Side Hotel.

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SUTTON & SOPER,

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DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

JOHN B. MOFFETT,

Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law,

Dodge City, Kansas.

O. H. SIMPSON, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS

IN BANK OF

DODGE BUILDING,

DODGE CITY, KAS.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

WM. STATES, Prop.

NEWLY FITTED.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

FIRST-CLASS in every Particular.

Free Bus to and from all Trains.

PLEASANT AND COMMODIOUS SAMPLE

ROOMS IN BUSINESS PART OF CITY.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Garden City, Kas., March 10, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence, L. E. McGarry, Clerk of the District Court, at Dodge City, Kansas, on May 19th, 1887, viz: Charles F. Barker, for the s. e. q. section 35, in township 28 south, of range 25, west of the 6th p. m. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. Lewis, of Dodge City, Kansas; O. Bruner, of Dodge City, Kansas; R. E. Davis, of Wilburn, Kansas; Carey Smith, Wilburn, Kansas. Special notice to Wm. Galtrey. C. F. M. NILES, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Garden City, Kas., March 14, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or in his absence, L. E. McGarry, Clerk of the District Court, at Dodge City, Kansas, on May 19th, 1887, viz: Ellen Skaggs, pre-emption D. S., for the s. 1/2, s. e. q. and s. 1/4 s. w. q. section 25, in township 27 south, of range 24 west of the 6th p. m. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George Kennedy, John W. Bryson, I. E. Voorhees and David Warren, all of Dodge City, Kansas. Special notice to David Jones. C. F. M. NILES, Register.

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CHAS. F. MACLARY & CO.

Real Estate

and Loan Agents.

FORD CITY, FORD CO., KANSAS.

160 ACRES deeded land, good house, &c., 4 miles from Ford City, \$200.00, half cash, balance remain.

160 ACRES School land, one mile from Corbett, \$200.00. Secure this bargain.

160 ACRES, 50 in cultivation, 500 peach trees, good buildings, &c., 20 acres in wheat. \$500.00—\$400.00 cash, balance remain.

160 ACRES, 80 in cultivation, good buildings, &c., 25 acres wheat, \$1000.00—\$400 cash, balance remain.

160 ACRES, 50 in cultivation, 2 1/2 miles to a thriving town. \$1,500.00, easy terms.

\$100 BUYS a good timber claim, 100 acres, near Garden City.

\$50 BUYS a good timber claim, 100 acres, 6 miles to railroad station, Wallace county.

3680 ACRES grass and timber land in Louisiana. Sell or exchange, \$5.00 per acre.

160 ACRES school land, 5 miles from Ford City. \$400.00 takes it.

160 ACRES, 20 in cultivation, good box houses, &c. \$750.00, easy terms.

160 ACRES, well improved, one mile to Ford City. \$1,500.00, easy terms.

160 ACRES, well improved, 1/4 mile from Ford City. \$1,500.00, easy terms.

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